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Twelfth Annual Report

OF THE

# STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

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1902

## OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

OF THE

# State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey,

1902 1903.

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JOHN J. BAUMANN, M.D., *President*, ..... Jersey City.
Examiner in Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Genito-urinary Organs.

EDWARD HILL BALDWIN, M.D., ..... Newark.
Examiner in Physiology.

JOHN W. BENNETT, M.D., ..... Long Branch.
Examiner in Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.

WILLIAM H. SHIPPS, M.D., ..... Bordentown.
Examiner in Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

ARMIN UEBELACKER, M.D., *Treasurer*, ..... Morristown.
Examiner in Anatomy.

WM. PERRY WATSON, A.M., M.D., ..... Jersey City.
Examiner in Practice of Medicine, including Diseases of the Skin, Nose and Throat.

DAVIS P. BORDEN, M.D., ..... Paterson.
Examiner in Chemistry and Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

CHARLES A. GROVES, M.D., ..... East Orange.
Examiner in Obstetrics and Gynecology, and Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

E. L. B. GODFREY, A.M., M.D., *Secretary*, ..... Camden.
Examiner in Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

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# ANNUAL REPORT.

*To His Excellency Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit the twelfth annual report of the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey, and to call your attention to the subjoined sections relating to the work of the Board for the past year.

## I. THE PRESENT MEDICAL LAW.

The law establishing the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey was enacted in 1890 and revised in 1894. It has materially advanced the sanitary interests of New Jersey and has done more to build up and to maintain the present high standard of the profession, within this State, than any legislative enactment since the incorporation of the Medical Society of New Jersey in 1790.

In accordance with its provisions, definite minimum, academic and medical requirements, preliminary to medical practice, have been established by the State which are of a higher standard than any existing heretofore within New Jersey. These requirements are set forth in Appendix A, Section I.

Similar requirements and compulsory State examinations are in force in nearly every State and Territory and the District of Columbia. The result is that the minimum standard of medical education has been advanced throughout the country. This advancement, both in respect to the entrance examination and to the curriculum of study in medical colleges, is due more to State Medical Examining Boards than to any other cause.

There are 165 medical colleges in this country, which graduate about 6,000 physicians annually. About one-third of these colleges afford opportunities for obtaining a first-class medical

education. A large majority of them are private institutions, without endowment, and their tendency is to graduate the largest number of students on the shortest course of study practicable.

Acting in the interests of the public health, the State demands of the medical profession that its members keep abreast of the times in the advances of modern medicine and sanitary science, and that ignorant and fraudulent practitioners be eliminated from its ranks. The profession believes that only through State examinations, conducted independently of the medical schools, can these objects be accomplished.

The graduates of all legally incorporated medical colleges in good standing, whose curriculum of study meets the requirements of this State, are eligible for State license, provided they are able to comply with the law in all other respects. In this way, the personal fitness and professional merit of the candidate for license is determined and admission to the profession is placed upon a higher footing than could otherwise be obtained.

The provisions of the statute in respect to candidates, both examined and endorsed, have been fully enforced with all licentiates. It is estimated that there are 2,250 practicing physicians in the State; the licentiates for the year will add about six per cent. to this number. More than 50 per cent. of the practitioners of New Jersey are licentiates under the present law.

Amendments to the medical law will be introduced into the Legislature at the coming session which will raise the academic and medical requirements for a State license, in accordance with the demands of medical progress.

## II. THE EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations of the Board were held in the Capitol at Trenton on the third Tuesday, Tuesday evening and Wednesday in June and September.

Immediately prior to the examinations, each candidate whose application met the educational and other requirements of the statute, as stated in Appendix A, Section II, signed his or her name opposite a number as his or her official number; marked his or her papers in each section with the same number throughout

the examinations, and was known only by that number to the examiners. The paper containing the names and numbers was duly sealed and was not opened until all examination papers had been marked and the averages of each number determined.

The examinations were conducted in writing under the rules set forth in Appendix A, Section III, paragraph 3, and were held in the following subjects:

1. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
2. Obstetrics and Gynecology.
3. Practice of Medicine, including diseases of the skin, nose and throat.
4. Surgery, including surgical anatomy and diseases of the eye, ear and genito-urinary organs.
5. Anatomy.
6. Physiology.
7. Chemistry.
8. Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.
9. Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

Two hours were given to each section, in which ten questions were submitted. A general average of 75 per cent., or 675 out of a possible 900 points, was required to obtain the State license.

Immediately following the examinations, each examiner began marking the papers in his section. Two weeks later the Board met at Newark, when the paper containing the names and the official number of each candidate was opened, the markings given each candidate by the respective examiners ascertained, and each candidate notified whether he or she had successfully passed the examination. The vote of each examiner was written with his signature on the back of the examination papers of each candidate. Those who passed the examination were given a certificate of license signed by the examiners and attested by the seal of the Board, entitling them to practice medicine and surgery in this State. The fees were returned to those who were rejected.

The application forms, with academic certificates, examination questions and answers, and averages attained have been filed permanently in the State Library for public reference, and as *prima facie* evidence of all matters therein contained.

Seventy-six candidates reported for the two examinations; forty-eight for the June and twenty-eight for the September examination. Of this number sixty-three were licensed, twelve rejected and one expelled, making the rejections 17.1 per cent.; licensed, 82.9 per cent. Twenty-one per cent. of the candidates held degrees in the arts or sciences. The medical colleges represented numbered 26, and were located in the cities of Burlington, Vt., Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, Sewanee, Detroit, Naples and Turin, Italy, and Montpellier, France. The largest number of candidates were graduates of Baltimore colleges.

A number of candidates were denied admission to the examinations on account of not having taken the required academic and medical study prescribed by the State.

The Board found that the entrance examination and the course of study in the various medical schools are not uniform, and that a wide variation existed in the attainments of the applicants for a State license.

The examination questions were both scientific and practical, equal in grade and kind to the questions submitted by the medical Examining Boards of adjoining States, and of sufficient severity to test the candidate's fitness to practice medicine; but not severe enough to prevent candidates possessing a proper academic and professional education from entering into the ranks of the profession.

To provide against substitution at the examinations, which has been practised in other States, each candidate for admission is required to present with his application a recent photograph of himself or herself with attested signature on the back, for identification, as is done in some of the leading States.

Dr. David Moulton Gardner, of Montclair; Dr. Louis Leopold Davidson, of Newark; Dr. Iva Seal-Thompson, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Anthony Brewis Russell, of East Orange, were placed on the Honor Roll in their respective order, for attaining the averages of 90 and upwards.

### III. ENDORSEMENT OF MEDICAL LICENSES ISSUED BY OTHER STATE EXAMINING BOARDS.

Interstate reciprocity of medical license has become a general demand from the medical profession throughout the country. Physicians licensed after a State examination, and experienced in medical practice, believe they should be entitled to endorsement in lieu of further examination upon removing from one State to another. The wide variation, however, in the medical laws, educational standards and population of the different States renders reciprocity of endorsement difficult to establish.

There are two systems of reciprocal endorsement in vogue; one rests upon an agreement of mutual reciprocity between State Examining Boards to endorse each other's licentiates in lieu of their own examination; the other upon the individual merit of the applicant for endorsement.

The mutual or unrestricted system of reciprocity of license existed between this and the Examining Board of another State for a period of six years prior to 1900. Mutual reciprocity was the basis of the agreement, and all licentiates of the reciprocating State Boards, irrespective of individual merit, were eligible for endorsement upon certified evidence of their examination and license. As a result of this system, differences repeatedly arose between the reciprocating State Boards over the educational standing of the applicants and the admission of rejected applicants of one Board to the examinations of the other. There was no law or authority to adjudicate these differences or to enforce the agreement. The profession in both States suffered because of the inability to reach a satisfactory basis of mutual endorsement, while the profession of New Jersey was placed at a disadvantage by the numerical excess of licentiates of the reciprocating Board who asked for endorsement, a large majority of whom did not measure up to the academic standard of the profession of New Jersey. The mutual system of reciprocity of State licenses was, therefore, abandoned. Unless the standards and requirements of reciprocating State Examining Boards are absolutely uniform, mutual or unrestricted reciprocity cannot be carried on justly or satisfactorily, and it is not found practicable, therefore, by any considerable number of State Boards.

After wide experience and much consideration, this Board *adopted as a basis of endorsement the personal fitness and professional qualifications of the candidate plus a State certificate of license issued after examination in substantially the same medical branches and under essentially the same conditions as the law of this State and the regulations of this Board require.*

Individual merit is the test, therefore, for endorsement. Just as high qualifications and as full compliance with the law are required of candidates for endorsement as of candidates for examination.

The merit, or conditional, system has been in operation in New Jersey since 1900. It is the simplest and most easily adapted to existing laws. It has proven superior to the mutual reciprocity system in maintaining the educational standards of the statute, in elevating the profession and in extending the principle of interstate reciprocity throughout the country.

The maintenance of the educational standards of the State is secured by compelling every applicant for endorsement to meet the same requirements as those examined, while the prerogatives of State Examining Boards are subordinated to the interests of the profession because it is the physician of merit and not the citizen of a particular State who is endorsed.

The merit system of endorsement is in the interest of higher medical education; limits the number of endorsements from any State to those best qualified to practice medicine, and excludes those undesirable practitioners who wander from one State to another.

It extends the principles of interstate reciprocity throughout the country on a sound, healthy and permanent basis. It makes good physicians from any State who can meet the academic, medical and examining requirements of this State eligible for endorsement, and has probably made, up to the present time, the license issued by New Jersey acceptable to more States than that of any other State in the Union.

The results accomplished by the merit, or conditional, system more than offset the refusal of any State Board to endorse the license of this Board. Such refusal has been due, in some instances, to an effort to compel this Board to accept applicants

below our standards, since applicants able to meet our standards can be endorsed.

On account of the geographical location of New Jersey, its advantages for summer practice, and the high educational standards of the profession, it is not in the interest of the people or of the profession of the State to endorse licentiates of other State Boards on the basis of unrestricted reciprocity.

Judging from the progress already made, it is fair to conclude that reciprocity, based on and modified by the individual and professional merit of the applicant for endorsement, will be adopted, in due course of time, by every State Examining Board favoring the educational interests of the profession.

The endorsement of a license issued by another State being conditional, a number of applications for endorsement from other States have been refused. The five conditions of endorsement, relating to the moral character, the academic education, the medical training, the nature and extent of the State examination, and average attained, are fully set forth in Appendix A, Section IV. There exists a natural tendency toward increase in the number of applicants for endorsement, because of the juxtaposition of this State to the great medical centers, New York and Philadelphia, and the popularity of the State as a summer resort.

The licentiates endorsed represent twenty-six colleges and eight State Examining Boards, and the names, residences, colleges and State Examining Boards will be found in Appendices B and D.

## IV. MIDWIFERY EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations for license to practice midwifery were held in the Capitol, Trenton, on the third Tuesday in June and September.

Nineteen midwives were examined, ten were licensed and nine rejected, making a rejection of 49 per cent.

All candidates for license filed certified evidence of graduation from an incorporated school of midwifery with a certificate of moral character from a physician resident in this State. Gradu-

ates of foreign schools filed a certified translation of their diplomas, made by and under the seal of the Consul of the country in which the diploma was issued.

The examinations were conducted in English and German in the following subjects:

(1) Anatomy of the female pelvis and pelvic organs.
(2) Menstruation.
(3) Pregnancy.
(4) Mechanism of a normal labor.
(5) Management of a normal labor.
(6) Sepsis and antisepsis, in relation to labor.
(7) Hygiene of the mother and infant.
(8) Special care of the lying-in room.
(9) Abnormal conditions requiring the attendance of a physician.

Certificates of license with certified copies were issued to those who passed the examination and the examination fee was returned to those who failed.

The law governing the examination, licensing and registration of midwives was enacted in 1892. In regulating the practice of midwifery, it has done much to secure the safety of parturient women and to aid in the collection of vital statistics.

Beginning with the examinations in June, 1903, the requirements for admission to the midwifery examinations will include one year of study in an incorporated school of midwifery and written examinations in the subjects above named.

The names, addresses and schools of graduation of the licentiates for the year, with requirements for examination and conditions under which licenses are granted, will be found in Appendix E.

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In submitting the report of its transactions for the year, this Board desires to state that it has exerted its best energies for the protection of the public and the maintenance of the high standards of the profession.

The public has been protected by the exclusion of fraudulent and incompetent practitioners and by the prompt enforcement of the law by District Attorneys.

The profession has been strengthened by a firm adherence to the academic and medical standards of the statute in the licensing of candidates.

The business affairs of the Board have been conducted with impartiality toward all candidates for a State license and with harmony among the members.

During the year, Drs. Davis P. Borden, Charles A. Groves and E. L. B. Godfrey were re-appointed to membership. At the annual meeting, held at Newark, July 5, Dr. John J. Baumann was elected President; Dr. E. L. B. Godfrey, Secretary, and Dr. A. Uebelacker, Treasurer.

The records of the Board for the year have been filed in the State Library, in accordance with the statute, for public reference and as *prima facie* evidence of all matters therein contained.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. B. GODFREY, M. D.,
*Secretary.*

Camden, New Jersey, December 31st, 1902.

# APPENDICES.

# APPENDIX A.

**Synopsis of the Requirements for License to Practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of New Jersey, and of the Penalties Imposed for Unlawful Practice.**

All persons beginning the practice of medicine in any of its branches in this State must apply to the State Board of Medical Examiners for a license, either through examination or the endorsement of a license issued after examination by another State, under the conditions hereinafter stated, as provided in the Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, approved May 22, 1894.

### I. Requirements For Admission to the Examination.

1. NAME, ADDRESS, PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH, showing that the candidate is over twenty-one years of age.

2. CHARACTER: Certificates of moral character from not less than two physicians in good standing, one of whom must be a resident of New Jersey.

3. ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS: Candidates must present a certificate of academic education in either one of the following forms, to attach to and file permanently with the application for examination or endorsement: (*a*) A certificate of graduation in arts, science, philosophy, dentistry, pharmacy or veterinary medicine, or from a high school or academy, bearing the seal of the institution attended, or a duly attested copy of diploma. (*b*) A certificate made upon a blank form provided by this Board for non-graduates, duly attested, showing that the academic education of the candidate is substantially the same as the course of instruction in the public high and manual training schools of this State, or what this Board may consider as meeting its requirements.

4. MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS: *Four years* of medical study, including at least *three courses* of medical lectures in different calendar years, in a legally incorporated medical college in good standing, prior to graduation in medicine. Candidates must have received a diploma conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine to be admitted to the examinations. In addition to the above requirements, graduates of foreign institutions must file, with their applications, a certified copy, with translation, of their academic and medical diplomas, made by and under the seal of their respective consuls-general, showing that the candidate possesses *the full right* to practice medicine in all

its branches in the country in which the diploma was issued, to which the candidate must make affidavit that he is the person named therein.

*Exemption:* Evidence of one year's service as a member of the resident medical staff of a legally incorporated charitable or municipal hospital or asylum, or of five or more years of reputable practice of medicine and surgery, may be accepted as equivalent to one year's study of medicine and surgery. A certificate of exemption, duly attested before a notary public, must be filed with the application when this exemption is made a condition of admission to the examination.

### II. Application for Examination.

Candidates for examination should apply to the Secretary of this Board for a blank form of application, which must be filled out in accordance with the printed instructions on the blank in respect to age, residence, moral character and academic and medical requirements as heretofore stated; bear the seal of the medical institution from which the applicant was graduated, with number of courses of lectures, date of graduation and the affidavit of the applicant, and be returned to the Secretary for approval and filing, with a certificate of academic education and a certified check, signed by or payable to the order of the candidate, or a postal money order, for $25, the regular examination fee, *at least ten days before the date of the examination.* Application for blank forms for the June examination should be made early in May, and for the September examination early in July.

Each candidate will be required to file with his or her application for examination a recent photograph of himself or herself, on the reverse of which the candidate must write his or her name before a notary, or other legal official, who must certify over his seal to the identity of the photograph with the candidate and to the genuineness of the signature. No candidate will be admitted to the examination who has not complied with this rule.

If the application is approved, the candidate will be advised of the time and place of the examination and of the rules governing the same.

Neither academic nor medical diplomas should be sent to the Secretary unless requested.

### III. The Examinations.

1. Date and Place: *The regular examinations of the Board are held in the Capitol at Trenton, on the third Tuesday, Tuesday evening and Wednesday of June and September.*

2. Subjects of Examination: All examinations shall be written in the English language, and shall be held in the following subjects, namely: (Sec. 1) materia medica and therapeutics, (Sec. 2) obstetrics and gynecology, (Sec. 3) practice of medicine, including diseases of the skin, nose and throat, (Sec. 4) surgery, including surgical anatomy and diseases of the eye, ear and genito-urinary organs, (Sec. 5) anatomy, (Sec. 6) physiology, (Sec. 7) chemistry, (Sec. 8) histology, pathology and bacteriology, (Sec. 9) hygiene and medical jurisprudence.

Candidates intending to practice homœopathy or eclecticism will be ex-

amined in materia medica and therapeutics by the members of the Board of Examiners representing those schools.

Fifteen questions will be submitted in each section, ten of which must be answered by the candidate.

3. Rules Governing the Examinations:

*First.* Help of every kind must be removed from the reach and sight of the candidate. Any candidate detected in trying to give or obtain aid shall be instantly dismissed from the room, and his or her paper for the entire work canceled.

*Second.* Questions must be given out and answers collected punctually at the time specified for that section. Under no circumstances will papers be accepted unless the examination be actually held at the appointed time. The time for each examination paper of ten questions shall not exceed two hours.

*Third.* If any candidate withdraw himself or herself, without permission, from the sight of the examiner, his or her examination shall be closed. This rule permits a candidate, temporarily ill, to withdraw from the room and return only by the consent of the examiner.

*Fourth.* No candidate shall, under any circumstances, enter the examination more than thirty minutes late, unless excused by the examiner, and no candidate shall leave the room within thirty minutes after the distribution of question papers.

*Fifth.* All examinations shall be in writing. Candidates must furnish their own penholders and pens. Paper, blotters and ink will be supplied by the Secretary.

*Sixth.* The examinations shall continue two days, the sessions of the first day being from nine o'clock to eleven, eleven to one, two to four, four to six and eight to ten, respectively; the sessions of the second day being from nine to eleven, eleven to one, two to four and four to six, respectively.

*Seventh.* The examiner in each section shall not be engaged in any other business except supervising the examination while it is going on, and there shall be one or more associate examiners present with him during the entire session.

*Eighth.* A total average of seventy-five per cent. shall be necessary to license a candidate (he or she having otherwise complied with the law), provided that in no section shall the average percentage be less than fifty per cent., in which case, however, should the total average percentage be above seventy-five per cent., the candidate may be granted a second examination upon that section immediately after the adjudication of the averages. A candidate having less than fifty per cent. in more than one section shall be rejected.

*Ninth.* Each candidate must sign his or her name opposite a number, mark his or her examination papers with that number, and be known to the members of the Board only by that number until his or her examination papers have been examined and marked.

*Tenth.* Each candidate shall sign the following pledge before commencing the examination, viz.:

"I hereby pledge my word of honor, without mental reservation or evasion in any manner, that during my examination before this Board, which I am now about to commence, I will neither give to a fellow-candidate nor receive

from him, or from any other source whatever, any information relating to the subject under consideration; furthermore, I will write the number (given thereon opposite my name) upon all my examination papers as my official number."

*Eleventh.* The meeting of the Board for the adjudication of the examination will be held within two weeks thereafter; candidates who have attained a total average of 90 per cent. or upwards will be placed on the Honor Roll.

4. STATE LICENSE: Following the adjudication of each examination, a certificate of license, signed by the examiners and attested by the seal of the Board, will be issued to each successful candidate, entitling him or her to practice medicine and surgery in the State of New Jersey, and the application forms with examination questions, papers, averages, licentiate numbers and academic certificates, will be filed permanently in the State Library at Trenton as *prima facie* evidence of all matters therein contained.

Fees will be returned to rejected candidates after the adjudication of the examination. Second or subsequent examinations include all branches.

5. CERTIFIED COPY: A certified copy will be issued with each certificate of license and must be filed with the clerk of the county in which the licentiate intends to practice. Licentiates removing from one county to another must file a certified copy of their license with the clerk of the county to which they remove; duplicate certified copies for registration or for endorsement by another State may be obtained from the Secretary of this Board by forwarding the original license with the regular fee of $2.

6. CERTIFICATE OF LICENSE: Candidates for examination must not begin the practice of medicine in this State until they have received a certificate of license from this Board and have duly filed a certified copy of the same; otherwise liability to the penalties imposed by the statute will be incurred.

7. TEMPORARY LICENSE: A temporary license may be granted to a legally qualified physician of another State to take charge of the practice of a legally qualified physician of this State, temporarily, during the latter's absence from this State, upon written request from the physician residing in this State, made on the blank form of this Board under affidavit, and returned to the Secretary for filing with the regular fee of $2.00, when license will be issued. This license covers a period of not less than two weeks nor more than four months. A temporary license will not be granted under any other conditions.

### IV. Endorsement of Medical Licenses Issued by Other States.

1. CONDITIONS OF ENDORSEMENT: The license issued upon examination by a State Board of Medical Examiners of another State may be endorsed by this Board, in lieu of an examination, under the *five following conditions:*

*First Condition:* The candidate for endorsement must present with the application a duly attested certificate of academic education in conformity with the requirements for examination, paragraph 3, Section I.

*Second Condition:* The candidate must have studied medicine at least *four years,* as provided for examination in paragraph 4, Section I, including three courses of medical lectures in different calendar years, in a legally incorporated medical college or colleges prior to receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

*Third Condition:* The candidate must have passed a State examination in substantially the same medical branches and under essentially the same rules and regulations as required by this Board for examination, in conformity with Section III, and must have received a State license.

*Fourth Condition:* The candidate must have obtained a total average marking of at least seventy-five per cent. prior to receiving a State license.

*Fifth Condition:* Candidates for endorsement must present with their applications a recommendation for endorsement from a registered and reputable physician of New Jersey; and, in addition, a certificate of moral character either from an incorporated medical society, signed by the president or secretary thereof over the seal of the society, or from two legally qualified physicians residents of the same locality as the candidate, duly attested by a notary.

Candidates must designate the State license to be endorsed, and the acceptance of an application for endorsement cannot be determined until the forms provided by this Board have been properly filled out and submitted for approval.

2. Application for Endorsement: Application for endorsement of a medical license issued by another State Examining Board must be made upon a blank form provided by this Board and obtained of its Secretary, and must be filled out in conformity with the above conditions respecting age, nativity, residence, moral character and academic and medical education; bear the seal of the medical institution from which the candidate was graduated, with the certificate of the Dean or other executive officer, stating number of courses of lectures and date of graduation; bear a verbatim copy of the applicant's State medical license over the seal of the State Examining Board issuing the same, together with the affidavits of the President and Secretary thereof, as to date of examination, number of license, subjects examined and total average attained, and must be returned to the Secretary of this Board for approval and filing, with the affidavit of the candidate and a certified check or postal money order for the regular fee of fifty dollars. If approved, the license of this Board will be granted, and the application form, with certificates of moral character and academic education, will be filed permanently in the State Library at Trenton as *prima facie* evidence of matters contained therein. The endorsement of a college diploma, or a foreign license, cannot be accepted in lieu of a State examination.

3. Certificate of License: Candidates for endorsement must not begin the practice of medicine in this State until they have received a certificate of license from this Board and have duly filed a certified copy of the same; othewise, liability to the penalties stated in Section VIII will be incurred.

### V. Refusal or Revocation of a License.

The Board may refuse to grant or may revoke a license for the following causes: Chronic and persistent inebriety, the practice of criminal abortion, conviction of crime involving moral turpitude, publicly advertising special ability to treat or cure chronic or incurable diseases, or the presentation of a fraudulent or illegally obtained diploma or license as a credential for examination or endorsement. In complaints for refusing or revoking a license, the accused person will be furnished with a copy of the complaint and given a hearing before the Board, in person or by attorney.

### VI. What Constitutes Practice of Medicine in New Jersey.

Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery within the meaning of the act, approved May 22, 1894, who shall use the words or letters "Dr." "Doctor," "Professor," "M.D." or "M.B." in connection with his or her name, or any other title intending to imply or designate him or her as a practitioner of medicine or surgery in any of its branches, and who in connection with such title or titles or without the use of such titles, shall prescribe, direct, recommend, advise, apply, give or sell, for the use of any person or persons, any drug or medicine or other agency or application for the treatment, cure or relief of any bodily injury, infirmity or disease; and it is further provided, that the use of any one of the aforementioned titles or the exposure of a sign, circular, advertisement or any other device or information, indicating thereby the occupation of the person or persons, shall be considered *prima facie* evidence; and it is further provided, that the provisions of this act shall apply to all persons professing and attempting to cure diseases by means of the so-called systems of "faithcurism," "mind-healing," "laying-on-of-hands" and other similar systems.

### VII. Application of the Act.

This act does not apply to the commissioned surgeons of the United States army, navy or marine hospital service while so commissioned, or to lawfully qualified physicians or surgeons residing in other States meeting registered physicians and surgeons of this State in consultation, or to any legally-qualified physician or surgeon of another State taking charge of the practice of a legally-qualified physician or surgeon of this State temporarily during the latter's absence therefrom and upon the written request to said Board therefor, or to any physician or surgeon of another State, and duly authorized under the laws thereof, to practice medicine and surgery therein; provided, that such practitioner shall not open an office or place for the practice of his profession within the borders of this State, or to anyone while actually serving as a member of the resident medical staff of any legally-incorporated charitable or municipal hospital or asylum, or to any legally-qualified and registered dentist exclusively engaged in practicing the art of dentistry, or to any person claiming the right to practice medicine and surgery in this State who has been practicing therein since before the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety; provided, said right or title was obtained upon a duly-registered diploma, of which the holder and applicant was the lawful possessor, issued by a legally-chartered medical institution which, in the opinion of said Board, was in good standing at the time said diploma was issued, or to any person resident of this State who has been continuously engaged in giving treatment by electricity herein during the past seven years; provided, that said person has graduated from a legally-incorporated electro-therapeutic school in good standing.

### VIII. Penalty for Unlawful Practice.

Any person hereafter commencing the practice of medicine and surgery in any of its branches in this State without first having obtained and filed a

license from this Board, granted either through examination or endorsement, as provided in the act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, approved May 22, 1894, or contrary to the provisions of the act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days, or by both fine and imprisonment, and for each subsequent offense the punishment shall be double that of the preceding one; *and it shall be the duty of the respective district attorneys of the counties of this State to prosecute violation of the provisions of this act.*

Address communications to the Secretary, Camden, New Jersey.

# APPENDIX B.

**Licentiates of the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey, for the year 1902.**

| *Name.* | *Residence.* | *Medical College.** | *Date of Graduation.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allen, James Franklin, | Atlantic City, | H 3 | '02 |
| [2]Baglivo, Emilio del, | Jersey City, | U 3 | '97 |
| [2]Baker, Raymond Dwight, | Morris Plains, | T | '99 |
| [2]Banks, Charles Wesley, | East Orange, | T | '90 |
| Black, Emanuel Stratton, | Swedesboro, | H 1 | '02 |
| Boyle, Thomas Patrick, *A. B.*, (Holy Cross.) | Jersey City, | B 1 | '02 |
| [2]Bradner, Frederick Clark, *A. B.*, (Princeton,) | Englewood, | C 1 | '99 |
| [5]Brady, Charles Stuart, | Paterson, | H | '00 |
| Brayton, Roland Walker, | Jersey City, | H 2 | '00 |
| Brennan, Ambrose Kirk, | Plainfield, | Y | '93 |
| [2]Brewster, Margaret Powell, | Hopewell, | C 3 | '01 |
| [2]Broeser, Henry Valentine, | Hoboken, | N | '00 |
| Brück, Max, | Hoboken, | C | '02 |
| [1]Carnochan, John MacDowell, *A. B.*, (Princeton.) | Princeton, | M 2 | '99 |
| Carrow, Joseph, | Wrightstown, | J | '93 |
| Chamberlin, John Leavitt, | Baptisttown, | J | '02 |
| [1]Charbonneau, Eugene George, | Newark, | D 1 | '01 |
| [2]Clark, Abram Schuyler, *B. S.*, (Rutgers.) | New Brunswick, | C 1 | '99 |
| [2]Coghlan, Jasper Walfred, | Newark, | N | '00 |
| Colacurcio, Nicola, | Paterson, | U 3 | '98 |
| Condon, William Joseph, | Orange, | M 2 | '99 |
| Cook, John, | Bayonne, | B 1 | '02 |
| Coons, Jacob Jones, *B. S.*, (Ohio Wesleyan.) | Atlantic City, | J 1 | '02 |
| Coyne, James Augustine, | Newark, | J | '96 |
| [2]Curts, James A. H., | Paterson, | T 1 | '99 |

* Abbreviations of medical colleges explained in Appendix D.
[1] Endorsement of Pennsylvania certificate of license.
[2] Endorsement of New York certificate of license.
[5] Endorsement of Illinois certificate of license.

| *Name.* | *Residence.* | *Medical College.** | *Date of Graduation.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Davidson, Louis Leopold, | Newark, | U 7 | '02 |
| Dearborn, Reuben Baston, | Elizabeth, | M 2 | '02 |
| [1]Decker, Clinton Lloyd, | Boonton, | U 4 | '01 |
| [2]Dennis, Helen, *A. B.*, (Wellesley.) | Newark, | C 3 | '00 |
| Dolan, Andrew John, *A. B.*, (Holy Cross.) | Newark, | C | '02 |
| Donahue, Frank B., *A. M.*, (Seton Hall.) | Paterson, | C 1 | '01 |
| [2]Doolittle, William Howe, | Passaic, | T | '98 |
| [2]Drury, Alfred, *A. M.*, (Rutgers.) | Paterson, | N | '00 |
| Eaton, Alvin Richard, Jr., | Elizabeth, | C 3 | '02 |
| [2]Esson, Frank Gordon, | Newark, | M 1 | '89 |
| Ewing, Samuel Eldridge, Jr., | Cape May C. H., | J | '02 |
| [7]Falk, Frederick, | Jersey City, | T | '99 |
| [2]Farr, John Clark, Jr., | Hoboken, | L 1 | '02 |
| [2]Farrar, Lilian K. P., *A. B.*, (Boston Univ.) | Morristown, | C 3 | '00 |
| [3]Ferguson, Benjamin Bassett, | Camden, | J | '93 |
| [2]Fewsmith, Joseph Livingston, *A. B.*, (Yale.) | Newark, | C 1 | '02 |
| [2]Fralick, Ralph Simcoe, | New York City, | N 2 | '99 |
| Frederickson, Victor, | Newark, | T | '02 |
| [2]Freeland, Frank, | Maywood, | T | '01 |
| [2]Friedman, Aaron, *B. L.*, (Univ. Cincinnati.) | New York City, | J | '02 |
| Froelich, Joseph Conon, *Ph. G.*, (Univ. of the South.) | Newark, | U 5 | '01 |
| Gardner, David Moulton, | Caldwell, | B 3 | '00 |
| [1]Gille, Hugo, *Ph. G.*, (N. Y. Col. Phar.) | Jersey City, | J | '02 |
| Glasgow, Thomas, *Ph. G.*, (N. J. Col. Phar.) | Newark, | B 1 | '02 |
| [2]Glazebrook, Francis Henry, | Morristown, | C 3 | '00 |
| [2]Good, George, | Union Hill, | C 3 | '01 |
| Hagerty, Leidy Shimer, | Phillipsburg, | U 5 | '00 |
| Harcourt, Grace Mae, | Asbury Park, | B 2 | '01 |

* Abbreviations of medical colleges explained in Appendix D.
[1] Endorsement of Pennsylvania certificate of license.
[2] Endorsement of New York certificate of license.
[3] Endorsement of Delaware certificate of license.
[7] Endorsement of Washington certificate of license.

| *Name.* | *Residence.* | *Medical College.** | *Date of Graduation.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| [3]Harden, Albert Scott, | Newark, | U 1 | '01 |
| [4]Hawes, Charles Morris, | Pompton, | U 8 | '00 |
| Higgins, Joseph Francis, | Trenton, | M 2 | '02 |
| [1]Holler, Henry Godfrey, | Newark, | U 4 | '00 |
| [2]Hopkins, Frank Tucker, | Avon, | C 1 | '85 |
| Howell, George Janeway, | Perth Amboy, | T | '02 |
| [2]Hughes, Frederic John, | North Plainfield, | C 1 | '99 |
| Hummel, Ernest Garfield, | Rhoadstown, | B 1 | '02 |
| Jacob, William Henry, | Paterson, | C 1 | '02 |
| [2]Janeway, Henry Harrington, *A. B.*, (Rutgers.) | New Brunswick, | C 1 | '98 |
| [2]Keppler, Carl Richard, | Elizabeth, | C 1 | '98 |
| [2]Kirkman, Leroy Gresham, *A. B.*, (Princeton.) | Newark, | C 1 | '00 |
| [2]Knight, Charles Paul, | Clinton, | M 2 | '01 |
| Koch, Louis Adolph, | Newark, | B 1 | '02 |
| Kraker, David Aron, | Atlantic City, | B 2 | '02 |
| [2]Lamont, George F. MacC., | Newark, | L 1 | '96 |
| [2]Langdon, Roy, | Nutley, | L 1 | '01 |
| Lardy, A. Augustin Jules, *A. B.*, (Clermont, France.) | Hoboken, | U 2 | '89 |
| Lawrence, Isaac Alfred, *A. B.*, (Lincoln.) | Elizabeth, | S | '02 |
| Leaver, Morris Hampton, *D. D. S.*, (U. of P.) | Quakertown, | U 4 | '02 |
| Lewengood, Jacob, | Elberon, | T | '82 |
| [1]Light, Samuel D. W., | Merchantville, | U 4 | '99 |
| [1]Loeling, Gerhard, | Pensauken, | U 4 | '02 |
| Lowy, Otto, | Newark, | M 3 | '01 |
| [5]Maas, Max August, | Newark, | E | '97 |
| [2]Machlin, Abraham, | Passaic, | T | '99 |
| Maclay, Joseph Alan, | Paterson, | J | '02 |
| [6]MacLeod, Mary Elizabeth, | Trenton, | N 2 | '92 |
| Mahaffy, Jesse Lynn, | Hillsdale, Pa., | M 2 | '02 |
| [2]Marsh, Elias Joseph, Jr., *A. B.*, (Harvard.) | Paterson, | C 1 | '00 |
| Matturri, Nicola, | Newark, | U 3 | '92 |
| [2]Maury, John W. D., *B. S.*, (Harvard.) | Seabright, | T | '98 |

* Abbreviations of medical colleges explained in Appendix D.
[1] Endorsement of Pennsylvania certificate of license.
[2] Endorsement of New York certificate of license.
[4] Endorsement of Virginia certificate of license.
[5] Endorsement of Illinois certificate of license.
[6] Endorsement of Maine certificate of license.
[8] Endorsement of Maryland certificate of license.

| *Name.* | *Residence.* | *Medical College.** | *Date of Graduation.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| McCabe, Thomas Sheridan, | Newark, | C | '02 |
| [2]McGronen, Henry Aloysius, *A. M.*, (St. Francis Xavier.) | Closter, | I | '98 |
| [2]McMurtry, Charles Wood, | New York City, | H 2 | '97 |
| [1]Megargee, George Lewis, | Newark, | U 4 | '01 |
| Merrill, Charles Fowler, | Perth Amboy, | C | '02 |
| [6]Merrill, Walter Emery, | Rutherford, | D | '98 |
| [2]Mersheimer, Christian Henry, | Jersey City, | N | '02 |
| M'Grath, Katharine S. P., | Newark, | W | '02 |
| [1]Montgomery, Edward E., *B. S.*, (Denison.) | Philadelphia, | J | '74 |
| [1]Morrison, Claude Alvoi, | Burlington, | H 1 | '02 |
| [2]Muller, Joseph Henry, | Newark, | N | '01 |
| [2]Nelson, Aaron, | Jersey City, | T | '99 |
| [1]O'Brien, John J., | Camden, | M 2 | '02 |
| O'Reilly, Patrick Michael, *A. B.*, (Holy Cross.) | Newark, | B 1 | '02 |
| Pechin, Edward Charles, | Camden, | J | '02 |
| Pelouze, Percy Starr, | Newark, | J | '02 |
| [2]Pindar, Frederick Standish, | Hoboken, | C 1 | '00 |
| Piskorski, Abdon Valerian, *Ph. G.*, (N. Y. Col. Phar.) | Jersey City, | C | '02 |
| [1]Pittinger, Charles Rulon, | Bordentown, | U 4 | '99 |
| Plumley, William Franklin, *A. B.*, (N. Y. Univ.) | Dayton, | T | '02 |
| [1]Read, Clinton Hubert, | Trenton, | M 2 | '93 |
| [2]Richardson, Arthur Hays, | Deal Beach, | N | '02 |
| [2]Richie, Elisha Roberts, *B. S.*, (Haverford.) | Moorestown, | H 1 | '02 |
| [2]Rowe, Norman Leslie, Jr., | Jersey City, | C 1 | '00 |
| Russell, Anthony Brewis, | East Orange, | M | '02 |
| Russi, Oscar James, | Jersey City, | U 4 | '01 |
| Schoeniger, Adolph Oscar, | Newark, | C | '02 |
| [2]Schoonover, Warren, Jr., | Newark, | T | '97 |
| [2]Schwarz, Wladyslaw J. A., | Jersey City, | E 1 | '02 |
| [1]Seward, Frederic Henry, | Chester, | U 4 | '01 |
| [3]Shaul, Frederick Gersham, *Ph. G.*, (N. Y. Col. Phar.) | West Hoboken, | B 1 | '01 |

* Abbreviations of medical colleges explained in Appendix D.
[1] Endorsement of Pennsylvania certificate of license.
[2] Endorsement of New York certificate of license.
[3] Endorsement of Delaware certificate of license.
[6] Endorsement of Maine certificate of license.

| *Name.* | *Residence.* | *Medical College.** | *Date of Graduation.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| [3]Shaw, Allan Wallace, | Roselle, | H 1 | '00 |
| [2]Sichel, C. Clarence, | West End, | U 4 | '99 |
| Sieber, Isaac Grafton, *P. D.*, (Phil. Col. Phar.) | Camden, | J | '02 |
| Silberstein, Samuel, | Passaic, | B 2 | '00 |
| [2]Silk, Charles, | Perth Amboy, | C 3 | '00 |
| Sitgreaves, Charles Burr, | Vincentown, | B 1 | '02 |
| [2]Smith, George H. L., | Allenhurst, | L | '90 |
| [1]Sorin, Herman Mitchell, | Atlantic City, | J | '02 |
| [2]Squire, Alice Adele, | Brooklyn, N. Y., | N 1 | '01 |
| Stapley, Walter, | New York City, | B 1 | '02 |
| Stimus, Howard George, *P. D.*, (Phil. Col. Phar.) | Moorestown, | J | '02 |
| Street, Daniel Baen, Jr., | Greenville, | C 2 | '97 |
| [2]Sutphen, Edward Blair, | Newark, | C 1 | '02 |
| Tarbell, Harold Appleton, | Irvington, | Y | '00 |
| Tedesco, Guglielmo, | Hoboken, | U 6 | '99 |
| Thompson, Iva Seal, *B. E.*, (West Chester Normal.) | Philadelphia, | W | '02 |
| [2]Thorne, William Patterson, | Butler, | T | '02 |
| [7]Tubbs, Ray Burney, | Plainfield, | R | '01 |
| [2]Tutschulte, Ernest, | Newark, | C 3 | '99 |
| Van der Clock, Cornelius, | Paterson, | C 1 | '00 |
| [2]Von Deesten, Henry Theodor, | Hoboken, | C 1 | '01 |
| [1]Watson, Edward Willard, | Philadelphia, | U 4 | '65 |
| Weil, Edwin Myron, | New York City, | C | '02 |
| Welch, Joseph Thomas, *B. S.*, (Manhattan.) | Long Branch, | D | '92 |
| [2]Wells, Stephen Whitaker, | Paterson, | C 1 | '96 |
| White, George Douglas, | Jersey City, | C 1 | '02 |
| [1]Wintersteen, Jeremiah Boone, | Moorestown, | U 4 | '01 |

* Abbreviations of medical colleges explained in Appendix D.
[1] Endorsement of Pennsylvania certificate of license.
[2] Endorsement of New York certificate of license.
[3] Endorsement of Delaware certificate of license.
[7] Endorsement of Washington certificate of license.

# APPENDIX C.

"A total average of seventy-five per cent., *i. e.*, 675 points, shall be necessary to license a candidate (he or she having otherwise complied with the law), providing that in no section shall the average percentage be less than 50 per cent., in which case, however, should the total average percentage of all sections be above seventy-five per cent., the candidate may be granted a second examination immediately upon that section. A candidate having less than fifty per cent. in more than one section shall be rejected."

INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED BY THE APPLICANTS EXAMINED FOR MEDICAL LICENSE BY THE STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF NEW JERSEY, FOR THE YEAR 1902, WITH THE EXAMINATION NUMBER, AVERAGES AND TOTAL AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF EACH APPLICANT.

| Examination Number. | | I. Materia Medica and Therapeutics. | II. Obstetrics and Gynecology. | III. Practice of Medicine (including diseases of the skin, nose and throat). | IV. Surgery (including surgical anatomy and diseases of the eye, ear and genito-urinary organs). | V. Anatomy. | VI. Physiology. | VII. Chemistry. | VIII. Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology. | IX. Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence. | Total Average—Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, '02, ..... | 80 | 86 | 69 | 83 | 81.5 | 91 | 85 | 89 | 85 | 83.2 |
| 2 | College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, '02, ..... | 95 | 83 | 83.5 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 80 | 87 | 84 | 85.8 |
| 3 | Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '02, ..... | 87 | 89 | 73 | 85 | 85.5 | 98 | 50 | 94 | 85 | 82.9 |
| 4 | Shaw University, Leonard Medical School, North Carolina, '02, ..... | 93 | 63 | 50 | 63 | 86 | 96 | 76 | 84 | 80 | 76.7 |
| 5 | College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, '02, ..... | 92 | 95 | 73 | 78 | 81.5 | 85 | 80 | 95 | 87 | 85.1 |
| 6 | Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, '01, ..... | 86 | 85 | 68.5 | 80 | 78.5 | 84 | 78 | 97 | 78 | 81.6 |
| *R.*[3] 7 | University of the South, Medical Department, Tennessee, '01, ..... | 76 | 76 | 43.5 | 69 | 75.5 | 70 | 75 | 90 | 78 | 72.5 |
| 8 | Columbia University, Medical Department, New York, '02, ..... | 94 | 80 | 63.5 | 89 | 86 | 89 | 81 | 89 | 97 | 85.3 |
| 9 | College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, '02, ..... | 93 | 92 | 79 | 88 | 87.5 | 92 | 78 | 89 | 90 | 87.6 |
| 10 | Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts, '00, ..... | 95 | 87 | 69 | 77.5 | 79 | 95 | 70 | 83 | 85 | 82.2 |
| 11 | University of Naples, Italy, '92, ..... | 85 | 81 | 58.5 | 69 | 76.5 | 74 | 78 | 75 | 78 | 75 |
| *Ex.* 12 | Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '02, ..... | 79 | . . . | . . . | 69 | 40 | . . . | . . . | 90 | 76 | . . . |
| 13 | Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '02, ..... | 89 | 81 | 54 | 64 | 78.5 | 73 | 80 | 90 | 78 | 76.3 |
| 14 | Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '02, ..... | 90 | 91 | 85.5 | 88.5 | 83.5 | 98 | 80 | 99 | 90 | 89.5 |
| 15 | Cornell University Medical College, New York, '02, ..... | 100 | 90 | 63.5 | 84.5 | 81.5 | 89 | 82 | 86 | 78 | 83.8 |
| 16 | University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, Pennsylvania, '02,... | 95 | 82 | 72 | 82 | 83 | 80 | 85 | 89 | 82 | 83.3 |
| 17 | Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '02, ..... | 83 | 85 | 66.5 | 64 | 78.5 | 82 | 75 | 86 | 78 | 77.5 |
| 18 | Howard University, Medical Department, District of Columbia, '02, ... | 98 | 91 | 68.5 | 75.5 | 86.5 | 91 | 83 | 95 | 80 | 85.3 |
| 19 | Medico-Chirurgical College, Pennsylvania, '99, ..... | 90 | 73 | 62.5 | 86.5 | 81.5 | 50 | 80 | 94 | 80 | 77.5 |

APPENDIX C—Continued.

| Examination Number. | Institutions Represented by the Applicants Examined for Medical License by the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey, for the Year 1902, with the Examination Number, Averages and Total Average Percentage of Each Applicant. | I. Materia Medica and Therapeutics. | II. Obstetrics and Gynecology. | III. Practice of Medicine (including diseases of the skin, nose and throat). | IV. Surgery (including surgical anatomy and diseases of the eye, ear and genito-urinary organs). | V. Anatomy. | VI. Physiology. | VII. Chemistry. | VIII. Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology. | IX. Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence. | Total Average—Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Maryland Medical College, Maryland, '02. | 100 | 98 | 85 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 95 | 80 | 89 | 93 | 91.6 |
| R 21 | Baltimore University School of Medicine, Maryland, '98, | 37 | 48 | 19 | 30 | 66 | 27 | 74 | 64 | 50 | 46.1 |
| 22 | University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, Pennsylvania, '01, | 76 | 81 | 69.5 | 77 | 81.5 | 77 | 75 | 90 | 78 | 78.3 |
| 23 | Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, '02, | 83 | 77 | 61 | 75 | 85 | 86 | 85 | 91 | 81 | 80.4 |
| 24 | Baltimore University School of Medicine, Maryland, '01, | 81 | 83 | 50.5 | 72 | 77.5 | 80 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 75.3 |
| 2 25 | University of the South, Medical Department, Tennessee, '00, | 83 | 87 | 61.5 | 66 | 76 | 66 | 78 | 90 | 70 | 75.2 |
| 26 | Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, '82, | 88 | 88 | 62.5 | 73 | 75.5 | 71 | 65 | 88 | 78 | 76.5 |
| R 27 | Maryland Medical College, Maryland, '02, | 67 | 83 | 41.5 | 57 | 75.5 | 73 | 78 | 60 | 70 | 67.2 |
| R 28 | Columbia University, Medical Department, New York, '81, | 75 | 49 | 34.5 | 75 | 76 | 58 | 70 | 61 | 60 | 62 |
| 29 | Medico-Chirurgical College, Pennsylvania, '02, | 90 | 82 | 71.5 | 71 | 78 | 75 | 80 | 74 | 78 | 77.7 |
| 30 | Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '02, | 88 | 77 | 65 | 77 | 75 | 84 | 80 | 83 | 80 | 78.7 |
| 31 | Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '02, | 95 | 61 | 55.5 | 78 | 80.5 | 87 | 82 | 90 | 82 | 79 |
| 32 | Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '96, | 80 | 74 | 71.5 | 75.5 | 78 | 85 | 79 | 94 | 78 | 79.4 |
| 33 | Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '02, | 98 | 88 | 76.5 | 82.5 | 82.5 | 89 | 85 | 92 | 89 | 86.9 |
| R5 34 | Baltimore University School of Medicine, Maryland, '00, | 84 | 68 | 68.5 | 49 | 76 | 58 | 83 | 70 | 73 | 69.9 |
| R3 35 | Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Pennsylvania, '99, | 85 | 78 | 37.5 | 58 | 61.5 | 59 | 78 | 75 | 76 | 67.5 |
| 36 | Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '02, | 90 | 84 | 58 | 87 | 81 | 95 | 88 | 94 | 95 | 85.7 |
| 37 | Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '02, | 95 | 77 | 53 | 77.5 | 78 | 88 | 78 | 92 | 82 | 80 |
| 38 | Baltimore University School of Medicine, Maryland, '02, | 84 | 86 | 57.5 | 72 | 78.5 | 74 | 84 | 81 | 80 | 77.4 |
| 39 | Johns Hopkins Medical School, Maryland, '02, | 92 | 84 | 74.5 | 76 | 85 | 95 | 80 | 92 | 90 | 85 3 |
| 40 | Medico-Chirurgical College, Pennsylvania, '02, | 93 | 91 | 52.5 | 71.5 | 83 | 96 | 75 | 94 | 88 | 82.6 |
| 41 | Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '02, | 95 | 89 | 69 | 73.5 | 83.5 | 83 | 80 | 92 | 89 | 83.7 |
| 42 | Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '02, | 95 | 82 | 59 | 79 | 79.5 | 89 | 78 | 84 | 79 | 80.5 |
| R 43 | Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '02, | 70 | 80 | 36 | 74 | 76 | 61 | 0 | 76 | 70 | 60.3 |
| 44 | Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '02, | 97 | 86 | 61.5 | 69.5 | 82.5 | 89 | 80 | 82 | 83 | 81.1 |
| 45 | Yale University, Medical Department, Connecticut, '00, | 95 | 86 | 68 | 73.5 | 85 | 86 | 80 | 83 | 86 | 82.5 |
| 46 | The University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, '02, | 100 | 89 | 87.5 | 84 | 90 | 96 | 82 | 86 | 82 | 88.5 |

INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED BY THE APPLICANTS EXAMINED FOR MEDICAL LICENSE BY THE STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF NEW JERSEY, FOR THE YEAR 1902, WITH THE EXAMINATION NUMBER, AVERAGES AND TOTAL AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF EACH APPLICANT.

| Examination Number. | | I. Materia Medica and Therapeutics. | II. Obstetrics and Gynecology. | III. Practice of Medicine (including diseases of the skin, nose and throat). | IV. Surgery (including surgical anatomy and diseases of the eye, ear and genito-urinary organs). | V. Anatomy. | VI. Physiology. | VII. Chemistry. | VIII. Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology. | IX. Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence. | Total Average—Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | The University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, '02,.. | 93 | 91 | 80.5 | 87 | 90 | 97 | 78 | 90 | 90 | 88.5 |
| 48 | The University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, '02,.. | 100 | 89 | 81.5 | 88 | 87 | 90 | 80 | 71 | 81 | 85.2 |
| 49 | Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, '02, | 75 | 75 | 75 | 63 | 82 | 73 | 81 | 76 | 75 | 75 |
| 50 | Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '02, | 82 | 77 | 80 | 78 | 90.5 | 81 | 85 | 90 | 84 | 83.7 |
| 51 | University of Vermont, Medical Department, '02, | 93 | 96 | 87 | 91.5 | 100 | 93 | 85 | 95 | 94 | 92.7 |
| 52 | Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, '02, | 88 | 83 | 65 | 75.5 | 82.5 | 80 | 80 | 87 | 80 | 80.1 |
| 53 | Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '93, | 88 | 70 | 75 | 75 | 85.5 | 82 | 86 | 78 | 80 | 79.9 |
| 54 | Columbia University, Medical Department, New York, '01, | 90 | 88 | 78 | 80 | 89 | 78 | 75 | 83 | 80 | 82.3 |
| R[2] 55 | Baltimore University School of Medicine, Maryland, 98, | 64 | 65 | 50 | 34 | 78.5 | 33 | 80 | 50 | 60 | 57.1 |
| 56 | Boston University School of Medicine, Massachusetts, '00, | 98 | 98 | 95 | 85.5 | 100 | 98.5 | 82 | 97 | 92 | 94 |
| R 57 | Shaw University, Leonard Medical School, North Carolina, '02, | 77 | 56 | 50 | 29.5 | 79.5 | 57 | 80 | 80 | 75 | 64.8 |
| R[2] 58 | Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '02, | 69 | 76 | 50 | 56.5 | 84 | 64 | 78 | 70 | 78 | 69.5 |
| R[4] 59 | Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Pennsylvania, '99, | 86 | 63 | 59 | 58.5 | 76.5 | 62 | 80 | 75 | 80 | 71.1 |
| 60 | Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '02, | 94 | 85 | 65 | 59 5 | 82 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 83 | 78.7 |
| 61 | College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, '02, | 100 | 94 | 91 | 80 | 89.5 | 77 | 80 | 100 | 92 | 89 2 |
| [3] 62 | Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '02, | 88 | 77 | 50 | 76 | 82 | 65 | 77 | 80 | 80 | 75 |
| [6] 63 | Baltimore University School of Medicine, Maryland, '00, | 82 | 76 | 69 | 75 | 83.5 | 62 | 75 | 75 | 78 | 75 |
| 64 | University of Turin, Italy, '99, | 93 | 87 | 80 | 86 | 88 5 | 96 | 82 | 100 | 90 | 89.1 |
| 65 | Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, '02, | 100 | 90 | 90 | 82.5 | 100 | 90 | 85 | 100 | 91 | 92 |
| 66 | Columbian University, Medical Department, District of Columbia, '97,.. | 98 | 88 | 86 | 78 | 94.5 | 87 | 78 | 79 | 89 | 86.3 |
| 67 | Columbia University, Medical Department, New York, '00, | 90 | 88 | 75 | 76 | 88 5 | 75 | 70 | 75 | 82 | 79.9 |
| 68 | Columbia University, Medical Department, New York, '02, | 94 | 91 | 92 | 79 | 97.5 | 94 | 70 | 80 | 92 | 87 7 |
| 69 | Dartmouth Medical College, New Hampshire, '92, | 95 | 90 | 75 | 58.5 | 77.5 | 73 | 78 | 80 | 83 | 78.8 |
| 70 | University of Montpellier, France, '89, | 91 | 74 | 63 | 75 | 78 | 74 | 80 | 65 | 78 | 75.3 |
| 71 | University of Naples, Italy, '98, | 85 | 91 | 76 | 76 | 83.5 | 80 | 81 | 85 | 77 | 81.6 |
| [4] 72 | University of the South, Medical Department, Tennessee, '01, | 81 | 78 | 59 | 75 | 83 | 75 | 78 | 90 | 79 | 77.5 |
| 73 | College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, '02, | 90 | 94 | 81 | 84 | 90.5 | 84 | 75 | 85 | 83 | 85.1 |

## APPENDIX C—Continued.

| Examination Number. | Institutions Represented by the Applicants Examined for Medical License by the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey, for the Year 1902, with the Examination Number, Averages and Total Average Percentage of Each Applicant. | I. Materia Medica and Therapeutics. | II. Obstetrics and Gynecology. | III. Practice of Medicine (including diseases of the skin, nose and throat). | IV. Surgery (including surgical anatomy and diseases of the eye, ear and genito-urinary organs). | V. Anatomy. | VI. Physiology. | VII. Chemistry. | VIII. Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology. | IX. Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence. | Total Average—Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R 74 | University of Naples, Italy, '88, ..... | 79 | 51 | 75 | 58 | 30 | 48 | 75 | 70 | 73 | 62 1 |
| 75 | College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, '02, ..... | 64 | 86 | 69 | 75 | 84 | 76 | 78 | 85 | 76 | 77 |
| 76 | Yale University, Medical Department, Connecticut, '93, ..... | 90 | 83 | 95 | 78 | 84 | 75 | 78 | 75 | 85 | 82.5 |

*R* Means Rejected.
2 Means Second examination in all branches.
3 Means Third examination in all branches.
4 Means Fourth examination in all branches.
5 Means Fifth examination in all branches.
6 Means Sixth examination in all branches.
*Ex.* Expelled for Cribbing.
No. 56 attained the highest average for the year.
Nos. 20, 51, 56 and 65 attained the honor roll, 90 and upwards.
Percentage of rejections, 17.1.

# APPENDIX D.

| Abbreviations of Colleges in Appendix B. | Medical Institutions and State Examining Boards Represented by Candidates Examined and Endorsed by the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey During 1902, with the Abbreviations Used in Appendix B. | Examined. | | | Endorsed. | | | | | | | | Total number licensed and rejected from each College. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Licensed. | Rejected. | Expelled. | Maine. | New York. | Pennsylvania. | Delaware. | Maryland. | Virginia | Illinois. | Washington. | |
| B 1 | Baltimore Medical College, | 8 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 10 |
| B 2 | Baltimore University School of Medicine, | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| B 3 | Boston University School of Medicine, | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| C | College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| C 1 | Columbia University, Medical Department, | 4 | 1 | | | 14 | | | | | | | 19 |
| C 2 | Columbian University, Medical Department, | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| C 3 | Cornell University Medical College, | 1 | | | | 7 | | | | | | | 8 |
| D | Dartmouth Medical School, | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| D 1 | Detroit College of Medicine, | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| E | Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| E 1 | Eclectic Medical College, New York City, | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| H | Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| H 1 | Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 6 |
| H 2 | Harvard University School of Medicine, | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| H 3 | Howard University, Medical Department, | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| I | Illinois Medical School, | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| J | Jefferson Medical College, | 9 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 16 |
| J 1 | Johns Hopkins Medical School, | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| L | Laval University, Medical Department, Montreal, | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| L 1 | Long Island College Hospital, | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 3 |
| M | Maryland Medical College, | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| M 1 | McGill University, Medical Department, | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| M 2 | Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, | 4 | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 7 |
| M 3 | Medical College of Virginia, | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| N | New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | 6 |
| N 1 | New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| N 2 | Northwestern University, Medical School, Illinois, | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| R | Rush Medical College, | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| S | Shaw University, Leonard Medical School, | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| T | The University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, | 4 | | | | 9 | | | | | | 1 | 14 |
| T 1 | Trinity Medical College, Toronto, | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| U 1 | University of Maryland School of Medicine, | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| U 2 | University of Montpellier, France, | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| U 3 | University of Naples, Italy, | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 4 |
| U 4 | University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, | 2 | | | | 1 | 9 | | | | | | 12 |
| U 5 | University of the South, Medical Department, | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| U 6 | University of Turin, Italy, | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| U 7 | University of Vermont, Medical Department, | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| U 8 | University of Virginia, Medical Department, | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| W | Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Y | Yale University, Medical Department, | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| | Total, | 63 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 52 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 156 |

# APPENDIX E.

## 1. Midwives Examined and Licensed by the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey During the year 1902.

| *Name.* | *Residence.* | *School of Midwifery.* |
|---|---|---|
| Advokaat, Johanna Maria, | Paterson, | State Academy, Amsterdam, Holland. |
| Baly, Marie, | Elizabeth, | Midwifery School, Prague, Bohemia. |
| Bonanno, Maria De Domenico, | Paterson, | Woman's Infirmary and Maternity Home, New York City. |
| Campagna, Ida, | Passaic, | Columbia School of Midwifery, New York City. |
| Dirkhüt, Elizabeth, | Carlstadt, | Columbia School of Midwifery, New York City. |
| Karlen, Hannah, | Elizabeth, | Royal Medical Board, Sweden. |
| Mennonne, Rosina, | Hoboken, | Midwifery Institute, Naples, Italy. |
| Rettino, Gelsomina, | Jersey City, | Lapenta's Clinic, New York City. |
| Riggi, Ninfa, | Trenton, | Woman's Infirmary and Maternity Home, New York City. |
| Swiatkowska, Mary, | Jersey City, | Columbia School of Midwifery, New York City. |

## II. Requirements for Examination and License to Practice Midwifery.

1. All midwives beginning the practice of midwifery in this State must appear before the State Board of Medical Examiners and submit to such examinations in midwifery as the Board may require. Permission to practice midwifery, pending the application for examination, cannot be granted.

2. Midwives must have studied midwifery for at least one year, and must be graduates of a legally incorporated school of midwifery before they can be admitted to the examinations.

3. Application for examination must be made upon a blank form obtained from the Secretary of the Board, which form must be filled out according to instructions in reference to name, age, nativity, residence, period of study and of practice in midwifery; must be endorsed by a registered physician in this State; bear the seal of the institution from which the applicant was graduated, and be returned to the Secretary for approval and filing, with the regular fee of five dollars, at least six days before the examination.

Graduates of foreign schools must present, with the application blank, a

certified translation of their diploma, made by and under the seal of the Consul of the country in which it was issued.

Application for blanks for the June examination should be made in May, and for the September examination in August.

4. Examinations in midwifery are held in the Capitol Building, Trenton, New Jersey, on the third Tuesday of June and September, at 11 o'clock A. M., and are conducted in writing, and if in any other language than English, an interpreter will be provided by the Board at the expense of the candidate, but not to exceed $5.00. Examinations will be held in the following subjects:

(1) Anatomy of the female pelvis and pelvic organs.
(2) Menstruation.
(3) Pregnancy.
(4) Mechanism of a normal labor.
(5) Management of a normal labor.
(6) Sepsis and antisepsis, in relation to labor.
(7) Hygiene of the mother and infant.
(8) Special care of the lying-in room.
(9) Abnormal conditions requiring the attendance of a physician.

5. After passing the examination, midwives are granted a certificate of license in midwifery, with a certified copy, under the seal of this Board. The certified copy must be filed with the Clerk of the county in which the licentiate intends to practice. Certificates of license are granted conditionally, and the neglect, violation or failure to comply with the conditions, substantiated by proper evidence, will be sufficient cause for trial for revocation of a license. A printed copy of the conditions under which a midwifery license is granted is forwarded to each licentiate with the certificate of license.

### III. Conditions Under Which Midwifery Licenses are Granted.

"*First Condition:* That you shall file this license, or a true copy thereof, in the office of the clerk of the county wherein you reside.

"*Second Condition:* That you shall report to the proper health officers every case of child-birth attended by you within thirty days thereafter.

"*Third Condition:* That you shall, previous to and immediately after every examination or contact with a case of pregnancy, thoroughly wash and cleanse the hands, particularly the finger-nails, with soap and hot water, and that you shall always keep both the mother and infant perfectly clean and free from all contaminating discharges, and that you shall always be temperate and sober while attending women in child-birth.

"*Fourth Condition:* That you shall secure the attendance of a reputable physician at once in every case where any one of the following conditions exists in the lying-in woman, viz.: Premature birth or miscarriage. 2. Convulsions. 3. Placenta prævia, or hemorrhage before delivery. 4. Prolapse of the cord. 5. Presentation of either the breech, face, hand, shoulder, foot or knee, or the 'crossed' or transverse presentation. 6. Post-partem hemorrhage or hemorrhage after delivery. 7. Retained placenta ('afterbirth') or any portion thereof. 8. Fever, inflammation or soreness of the nipples or breasts, 'milk' leg, or any other abnormal condition.

"*Fifth Condition:* That you shall secure the attendance of a reputable

physician at once whenever the new-born infant is asphyxiated, blue or does not breathe, or has convulsions, deformity or malformation, retention of urine or feces, bleeding, redness or inflammation of the navel, or any swelling, redness or inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyelids or eyes, or any other abnormal condition.

"*Sixth Condition:* That you shall always secure the immediate services of a reputable physician whenever any abnormal, irregular or unhealthy signs or symptoms appear in either the mother or infant.

"*Seventh Condition:* That you shall not prescribe, advise or give any drug or medicine or other agency, excepting some preparation of ergot, which, however, must never be given before the birth of the head of the infant, or a cathartic on the second or third day after delivery to a lying-in woman or to the infant, or to any other person or persons, under penalty of not only losing this license, but also of prosecution under the midwifery law of 1892, as well as under the medical law of 1894."

### IV. Penalty for Unlawful Practice.

Any person practicing midwifery in this State without first complying with the provisions of the Act approved March 28th, 1892, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

# APPENDIX F.

**Questions Submitted at the Examinations of the State Board of Medical Examiners, held at Trenton, on the Third Tuesday and Wednesday in June and September, 1902.**

## JUNE EXAMINATION.

### I.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

1. Arsenious acid; give derivation, adult dose, symptoms and treatment of poisoning.
2. Name five preparations containing mercury; adult dose of each.
3. What drugs, if long continued, tend to produce strangury?
4. Chloride of calcium; give therapeutic indications and adult dose.
5. What is meant by normal salt solution; how prepared; indications for its employment?
6. Write a prescription for acute rheumatism, containing at least three ingredients. No abbreviations.
7. Name five remedies used as anthelmintics; adult dose of each.
8. Give the adult dose (hyperdermatically), of the following: apomorphia, atropia sulphate, strychnia sulphate, nitro-glycerine, morphia sulphate.
9. Define and give an example of the following; hypotics, emmenagogues, antispasmodics, galactagogues, escharotics.
10. Zinc; name five preparations used in medicine; give therapeutic indications for each.

### Homœopathic.

1. What are the indications upon which you would prescribe (in fevers) Aconite, Belladonna, Bryonia and Arsenicum?
2. Name three remedies and their differential indications in acute nephritis.
3. In headaches, differentiate between Gelsemium, Belladonna, Spigelia, Onosmodium.
4. (*a*) What is Aurum Met.? (*b*) How prepared for medicinal use? (*c*) In what class of cases is it curative?
5. Name four remedies useful in angina pectoris.
6. Give the names and indications for five remedies in diabetes mel.
7. Differentiate the diarrhœas of Aloe, China, Ipecacuanha, Colocynth, Sulphur.
8. In erysipelas give the indications for Belladonna, Apis Mel. Rhus Tox.
9. Name five principal remedies for spasmodic croup.
10. From what sources are derived Sepia, Cicuta V., Millefolium, Iodine, Moschus, Ignatia, Abies Can.?

**Eclectic.**

1. Name four sedatives and give indications for each.
2. What are the properties of digitalis?
3. Give symptoms and treatment of acute gastritis.
4. What is the difference between the action of veratrum and aconite?
5. By what rule would you determine the dose of any medicine for a child?
6. Explain the difference between arterial and cerebral sedatives and give two examples of each.
7. What symptoms indicate the use of aconite, gelsemium, lobelia and veratrum?
8. Give treatment of erysipelas.
9. What is meant by continued fever?
10. What is tetanus, and how would you treat it?

---

### II.—Obstetrics and Gynecology.

1. What are the causes of post-partem hemorrhage and how should it be treated?
2. (*a*) Define involution, (*b*) state what may retard it, (*c*) when it should be complete.
3. Describe ophthalmia neonatorum, (*a*) cause, (*b*) symptoms, (*c*) prognosis, (*d*) prophylaxis.
4. (*a*) What are the indications for the induction of premature labor? (*b*) State how it should be performed.
5. How do you protect a parturient patient from infection during and after labor?
6. Name the varieties of salpingitis and give briefly the etiology and diagnosis.
7. Describe the various flexions of the uterus.
8. How many different presentations are liable to be met in obstetric practice? Name them.
9. Describe uterine curettage and name three conditions which call for it.
10. Name the traumatisms which the parturient canal is liable to during child-birth.

---

### III.—Practice of Medicine.

1. Describe appendicitis.
2. Describe bronchial breathing.
3. Give causes and significance of jaundice.
4. Describe rales and give significance of each.
5. Describe casts and give significance of each.
6. Differentiate sunstroke and cerebral hemorrhage.
7. Describe a cavity of the lung in its different stages.
8. Give the daily diet for a two months' old, bottle-fed infant.

9. Give location and cause of a systolic murmur heard at the ensiform cartilage.
10. Describe vesicular, papular and pustular inflammations of the skin and name a disease of which each is characteristic.

---

### IV.—Surgery.

1. Give treatment of traumatic rupture of the urethra.
2. Mention the causes of non-union of fractures.
3. Describe the general characteristics of sarcomata.
4. Give causes, diagnosis and surgical treatment of tubercular glands of the neck.
5. What pathological conditions may simulate appendicitis?
6. Describe acute suppurative osteomyelitis.
7. Give diagnosis of fracture of the base of skull.
8. Give surgical treatment of fracture of patella.
9. Describe pyæmia.
10. Give technique of operation for supra-pubic cystotomy.

---

### V.—Anatomy.

1. After the application of a ligature to the brachial artery in the upper third of the arm, how would collateral circulation be established?
2. Give the origin, insertion and action of any *one* of the following muscles: Gluteus maximus, pronator radii teres, sterno-mastoid.
3. Give origin, course and branches of the external popliteal or peroneal nerve.
4. Describe the lingual artery and its branches.
5. What effect would closing the left lateral sinus produce upon the venous circulation of the head?
6. Describe the sacral plexus and its branches.
7. Describe the radio-carpal joint (wrist joint).
8. Describe the supra-renal capsules and give their anatomical relations.
9. Describe the ligamentum teres and mention its function.
10. What structures would be injured by a bullet, entering the body at the second intercostal space close to the right of the sternum and passing out at the articulation of the fourth rib with the spinal column?

---

### VI.—Physiology.

1. What is reflex action? What is a deep reflex? What is a superficial reflex?
2. Compare briefly the functions of the sympathetic and cerebro-spinal systems. How are these two systems united?

3. What is connective tissue, and what is its use?
4. Name all the digestive juices, and the ferment peculiar to each.
5. Trace the blood circuit from the left ventricle to its return, and state the principal chemical change that occurs during its course.
6. What is the normal bodily temperature (by mouth), and how much may this vary within physiological limits?
7. What are the sources of animal heat? In what tissues or organs is animal heat chiefly generated? What foods are the greatest heat producers?
8. Name in order of importance the three chief outlets for animal heat. Name three factors that influence heat loss and heat generation.
9. What are vaso-motor nerves, and what do they do?
10. What is the function of the red blood corpuscles, and what is their number in proportion to the white?

---

### VII.—Chemistry.

1. How is arsenic obtained in the metallic state and what are its physical and chemical properties?
2. Define substitutions as understood in organic chemistry.
3. What is the general chemical character of volatile oils?
4. How would you distinguish carbolic acid from creosote?
5. What is organic chemistry?
6. By what general methods would you distinguish the common alkaloids from each other?
7. Name the most important inorganic salts found in normal urine.
8. What is the difference between an essential and a fixed oil?
9. Describe three tests for albumen in urine.
10. Name some of the elements that enter into the organization of the animal system.

---

### VIII.—Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.

Histology:

1. Describe the general characteristics of epithelium. From what germ layers is it developed? Give a description of the shape, arrangement and function of cells.
2. Describe a nerve cell. Name the two principal types of nerves.
3. Describe a medullated nerve fibre.
4. How are blood vessels nourished?

Pathology:

1. In what diseases and from what poisons does the most rapid blood destruction occur?

2. Give pathology of locomotor ataxia and three prominent symptoms.
3. What is found in a post-mortem examination after death from meningitis?

BACTERIOLOGY:

1. Structurally, what are bacteria? How do they multiply?
2. What are ptomaines and why so called?
3. The bacillus of tetanus: Describe origin, form, properties, growth, culture, staining, pathogenesis.

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### IX.—Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

HYGIENE:

1. Describe the methods usually employed for the sterilization of drinking water.
2. (*a*) What conditions of soil tend to promote health: (*b*) What conditions tend to impair health?
3. Name the essential distinctions between atmosphere at high altitude and at sea level.
4. n the selection of a site for a State sanitarium, for the treatment of tuberculosis, (*a*) what essential sanitary factors should be considered; (*b*) what are the reasons therefor?
5. State (*a*) the main source of infection in tuberculosis; (*b*) what personal hygienic measures may be employed to prevent its spread; (*c*) what disinfectants and what method of application will tend to prevent house infection?
6. Outline briefly a course of physical training for development in adolescence.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE:

1. Name (*a*) some of the psychic and (*b*) some of the physical results of chronic alcoholism; (*c*) in what mental state, from a medical standpoint, may these results be made an excuse for crime?
2. Give (*a*) the most common cause of death in drowning; (*b*) what post-mortem signs would determine whether death was accidental or homicidal?
3. In a question of inheritance arising from the death of a babe at birth, what post-mortem signs would determine whether the babe was born alive or dead?
4. In a suit for damages for alleged permanent injury to the right shoulder joint, brought six months after the injury occurred, describe the methods of examination that would determine the condition of the joint and the truth of the allegation.

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## SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION.

### I.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

1. Camphor; how obtained, physiological action, therapeutic indications.
2. Name five drugs, the use of which tend to check perspiration.
3. What are antipyretics? Give five examples; adult dose of each.

4. Ichthyol; derivation, therapeutic indications.
5. Give the physiological action of chloral hydrate in toxic doses.
6. Give the adult dose of the following: Tinct. Veratri Viridi, Tinct. Aconite Root, Tinct. Nux Vomica, Tinct. Digitalis, Tinct. Hyoscyamus.
7. What is the difference between tannic and gallic acids? Indications for use of each.
8. Name five alkaloids of opium.
9. Give adult dose and therapeutic indication for the following sodium compounds: 1. Nitrate of Sodium. 2. Phosphate of Sodium. 3. Sulpho Carbolate of Sodium. 4. Iodide of Sodium. 5. Benzoate of Sodium.
10. What are the dangers attending the use of chloroform for general anæsthesia? How would you meet them?

**Homœopathic.**

1. Name ten drugs in common use and a characteristic symptom for each.
2. Give the source from which each of the foregoing drugs is derived.
2. In suppuration, differentiate between Belladonna, Hepar Sulph., and Silica.
4. In pneumonia, differentiate between Bryonia, Antimonium Tart., Phosphorus, Sulphur.
5. Describe the headache of Glonine.
6. What remedies would you employ in puerperal eclampsia, and what are their indications?
7. In malarial fevers, differentiate between China Off., Arsenicum, Natrum Mur., Eupatorium Perf.
8. What are the throat symptoms of Apis Mel., Belladonna, Merc. Cyan.?
9. State source, physiological action and clinical use of Millefolium.
10. Within a limit of one hundred words, tell what you can about Hydrastis Can.

**Eclectic.**

1. What is the general treatment of fevers?
2. What are the varieties and what are the symptoms of small-pox?
3. What are continued fevers?
4. Give symptoms and treatment of cholera infantum.
5. What is saw-palmetto, and what are its uses?
6. Give the treatment of acute cystitis.
7. Name four sedatives and describe the action produced by each.
8. Name three remedies indicated in chronic constipation.
9. What are the symptoms of the different stages of scarlet fever?
10. Give the indications for the use of veratrum.

---

**II.—Obstetrics and Gynecology.**

1. Give approximately the (*a*) antero-posterior, (*b*) transverse, (*c*) oblique dimensions of the outlet of female pelvis.

2. Define asepsis, antisepsis. Give their proper application in the lying-in-chamber.
3. (*a*) What means are best suited to insure the life of a child prematurely born? (*b*) How early during the period of gestation may a child be born and live?
4. Describe briefly the mechanism of labor in breech presentation.
5. Describe three important forms of uterine hemorrhage liable to occur in obstetric practice.
6. Describe the method of an examination of the female pelvic organs.
7. Describe normal menstruation.
8. What are three common causes of dysmenorrhœa?
9. (*a*) Define the following terms: Perimetritis, Endometritis, Metritis. (*b*) What tissues are involved in each?
10. Describe the technique of ovariotomy.

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### III.—Practice of Medicine.

Give the various causes, symptoms and prognosis of

1. Rhinitis.
2. Stomatitis.
3. Gastritis.
4. Enteritis.
5. Nephritis.
6. Hepatitis.
7. Meningitis.
8. Endocarditis.
9. Peritonitis.
10. Pneumonitis.

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### IV.—Surgery.

1. Give symptoms and treatment of hypertrophy of the prostate gland.
2. Give causes, symptoms and treatment of mastoiditis.
3. Describe Potts' fracture. Give surgical treatment.
4. Under what circumstances would you ligate an artery in its continuity?
5. Differentiate between fracture of neck of femur and dislocation of hip joint.
6. Describe an operation for hemorrhoids.
7. Give diagnosis and treatment of empyema.
8. Give indications for intravenous injection of saline solution. Give technique.
9. Describe lupus vulgaris.
10. Give indications for tracheotomy. Describe the operation.

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### V.—Anatomy.

1. Bound the superior carotid triangle of the neck. Mention arteries, veins and nerves in it.

2. What are the boundaries of the inguinal canal?
3. Give origin, insertion, action, blood and nerve supply of any *one* of the following muscles: Pectoralis major, deltoid, sartorius.
4. Give position of external and internal abdominal rings.
5. Describe the axillary artery and mention its branches.
6. Describe the renal arteries.
7. Name and describe the motor nerve of the diaphragm.
8. Name the parts behind the first bone of the sternum (manubrium).
9. Name and describe the principal fissures of the brain.
10. What are the points of difference in the chest of the male and female?

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### VI.—Physiology.

1. Name the functions of the liver.
2. Describe the heart sounds, and state what causes them.
3. How many pairs of spinal nerves are there, and what is the function of the anterior and posterior roots?
4. What changes does the inspired air undergo in the nose and lungs?
5. What is the function of serous membranes—of mucuous membranes?
6. Give composition of normal urine. Name three factors that decrease its amount.
7. What is the result of paralysis of the motor oculi?
8. What is the function of the gall bladder—of the spleen?
9. If the function of the kidneys is stopped, what organs will aid in throwing off the poisons that accumulate? What will be the physiological cause of death?
10. Given a high temperature, why is a damp atmosphere more exhaustive than a dry one? Why does sunstroke occur more often in a damp atmosphere than in a dry one?

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### VII.—Chemistry.

1. Of how many elements is matter composed?
2. What is the difference between an element and a compound?
3. What is oxygen and what are its properties?
4. Define a chemical symbol.
5. Give the formula of arsenious and arsenic acids.
6. Give the best antidote for poisoning by arsenic and how it may be quickly prepared; describe its action.
7. Give composition of corrosive sublimate, and antidote for poisoning by it.
8. Where is iodine obtained and what are its properties?
9. Define the terms: anhydrus, hydrus and hydrate.
10. What is the composition and use of tincture of iron?

### VIII.—Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.

HISTOLOGY:

1. Describe the blood supply, nerve supply, and lymphatics of the suprarenal body.
2. Name the layers of the Graafian follicle and ovum in their sequence.
3. How does the pyloric differ from the cardiac end of the stomach?

PATHOLOGY:

4. Give the process of formation of cicatricial tissue.
5. What structural changes occur in cirrhosis of the liver?
6. Give the difference in structure between sarcoma and carcinoma.
7. Describe the blood changes that take place in progressive, pernicious anæmia.

BACTERIOLOGY:

8. Mention some culture media and how is a pure culture made?
9. What are the conditions necessary to produce infection?
10. Describe the Gruber-Widal blood serum test.

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### IX.—Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

1. Outline in detail the precautions that should be taken, in the treatment of scarlet fever, to prevent the spread of the disease.
2. What temperature should be maintained in the sick room in the treatment of (*a*) croup, (*b*) pneumonia, (*c*) typhoid fever, (*d*) abdominal section?
3. What diseases spread by infection from person to person?
4. (*a*) What materials used for clothing best protect against cold? (*b*) What against heat?
5. Name the diseases regarded as quarantinable.
6. What diseases may be caused by the continuous use of tobacco and alcoholic drinks?
7. State the minimum cubic feet of air space that should be allowed each pupil in the school-room.
8. (*a*) Define malpractice; (*b*) define criminal malpractice.
9. Name the general details to be observed in making a post-mortem examination for medico-legal purposes.
10. What complications and sequelæ, beyond the control of the surgeon, may occur in the treatment of a fracture, that may be attributed to unskillful treatment?

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